

**IMPORTANT NOTICE RE
DUTY OF CANDOR AND GOOD FAITH**

The Duty of Disclosure requirements of Section 1.56(a), of Title 27 of the Code of Federal Regulations, are as follows:

A duty of candor and good faith toward the Patent and Trademark Office rests on the inventor, on each attorney or agent who prepares or prosecutes the application, and on every other individual who is substantively involved in the preparation or prosecution of the application and who is associated with the inventor, with the assignee or with anyone to whom there is an obligation to assign the application. All such individuals have a duty to disclose to the Patent Office all information they are aware of which is known to be material to patentability of the application. Such information is material where there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable examiner would consider it important in deciding whether to allow the application to issue as a patent. The duty is commensurate with the degree of involvement in the preparation or prosecution of the application.

By virtue of this regulation, each inventor executing the Declaration for the filing of a patent application acknowledges his/her duty to disclose information of which he/she is aware and which may be material to the examination of the application.

Inherent in this is the duty to disclose any knowledge or belief that the invention:

- (a) was ever known or used in the United States of America before his/her invention thereof;
- (b) was patented or described in any printed publication in any country before his/her invention thereof or more than one year prior to the actual filing date of the United States patent application;
- (c) was in public use or on sale in the United States more than one (1) year prior to the actual filing date of the United States patent application; or
- (d) has been patented or made the subject of inventor's certificate issued before the actual filing date of the United States patent application in any country foreign to the United States on an application filed by him/her or his/her legal representative(s) or assign(s) more than twelve (12) months before the actual filing date in the United States.

NOTE: The "Information" concerned includes, but is not limited to, all published applications and patents, including applicant(s) and assignee(s) own, United States or foreign application(s) and patent(s), as well as any other pertinent prior art known, or which becomes known, to the inventor or his/her representative(s). Where English language equivalents of foreign language documents are known, they should be identified and, when possible, copies supplied. Failure to comply with this requirement may result in a patent issued on the application being held invalid even if the known prior art which is not supplied is material to only one claim of that patent.

If there is any doubt concerning whether or not a citation is "material" to patentability of the application, it is better to err on the side of safety and disclose such art to the United States Patent Office.